



^{THE} Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 16 No. 10

JUNE 1956

F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E



Make Farm Day A Family Day *at* *Macdonald College*

Reserve August 2nd or August 3rd for a trip to the College

BRING THE FAMILY AND PICNIC ON THE CAMPUS AT NOON

TEA AND COFFEE WILL BE SUPPLIED

- ✓ **See . . .** all the recommended varieties of field crops actually growing
- ✓ **See . . .** how grain varieties are crossed to produce new ones
- ✓ **See . . .** the latest in seeding and harvesting machinery operating
- ✓ **See . . .** the College departments and have your questions answered

Machinery displays from 10 o'clock on

Trips to plots start at 1.30

Tea will be served at 4.30

On August 2nd the programme will be conducted in English

On August 3rd the programme will be conducted in French

Prices Not The Only Problem

With farming now more on a commercial basis, fixed costs, prices, and marketing methods have become major concerns to farmers. Understandably there has been an increasing tendency to regard higher prices as the main solution to the lower farm net income problem, or cost-price squeeze if you choose to call it that. The price of farm products is without a doubt a very important consideration, but is only one of the factors that must be considered. Price should not dominate our thinking to the exclusion of other equally important issues.

Little Hope of Price Rise

The relationship of fixed costs to prices is not apt to change very much in the immediate future. Volume of production, due in large part to the widespread adoption of modern farming techniques, already outstrips effective domestic and export demand. Thus surplus supplies already accumulated, or threatened, tend to hold prices down.

Many countries, traditional importers of foodstuffs, have instigated most effective home food production policies. Their needs for imported food have been reduced drastically in several cases.

The great food deficit areas in parts of the Middle East and Asia are not yet able to finance large-scale food imports. Our exports to these regions consist largely of relief shipments or special arrangements under assistance programs. The U.S. now is engaging in barter deals at a loss to reduce their huge surpluses of farm products accumulated under their "Parity-Price" programs.

As all farmers know their prices have gone down while costs of production and marketing have either remained stable or gone up. Farm production cannot be shut off easily or even reduced to meet demand as can industrial production. With higher fixed costs, farmers too are less able to "tighten their belts" as was the case in those far off days when farming was a subsistence way of life with little need for cash outlay either for farm production or living expenses.

U. S. Parity Policy Failure

The United States government at the present time has title to nearly \$9 billion worth of farm products purchased under their parity price programs. Yet despite this enormous buying program, and additional losses sustained by the treasury from selling at a loss, bartering or give-aways, net-income from farming in 1955 declined 10 percent from 1954. U.S. net income from farming has declined from \$17.2 billion in 1947 to \$10.6 in 1955 despite parity payments for basic

commodities. Despite acreage allotment and other devices to reduce quantity, the total production has gone up on fewer and fewer acres due to rapid technological changes in farming methods. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, as an extreme measure, is doing everything short of dumping to reduce its present huge surplus stocks and is now planning to pay farmers to keep land idle.

Contrast this with our own position in Canada. Our fall in net farm income has not been any worse than the American. Our Agricultural Prices Support Board has been just as effective in maintaining a degree of stability in the industry and assuring at least minimum losses in drastic price declines. Since 1946, including the cost of buying cattle and hogs when the foot-and-mouth embargo on exports was in effect, price supports have cost the Canadian taxpayer less than 90 million dollars. Surplus stocks of butter presently held by the Board represents an inventory worth about \$24 million. Butter is the only product of any consequence presently held.

The Only Way Out

We must understand the character of the modern farming revolution — higher output of product in relation to the man hours of work, invested capital, and fixed operating costs. Small scale or low output farming is discouraged; larger scale or high output farming is encouraged. The pressure is now on and the direction fixed.

This will mean farming fewer but the best acres, highest possible economical yields per acre and per animal, greater mechanization, fewer but larger farm families to share in the proceeds from the sale of farm products.

Those concerned with the problems that are arising, and will become worse, should plan now to alleviate the social unrest and upheaval that is bound to accompany drastic changes in rural living patterns. Of equal importance is providing for the educational training and financial assistance to encourage those with the natural skills and aptitudes for modern farming to make it their profession.

Our Cover Picture

This is a Bookmobile; a vehicle designed and built to be used as a travelling library. This particular one, which is the only one of its kind in use in Canada, carries the McLennan Travelling Library, which is operated by the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College, McGill University.

Any article in the *Journal* may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited. The Macdonald Farm Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and is published in Montreal, P.Q. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the *Journal* should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Editor, A. W. Walsh; Associate Editor, H. R. C. Avison; Business Manager, J. H. Holton.

For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative, E. Gross, 202 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, telephone GLEview 2815.

Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Can You Afford A Combine?

by A. C. Malloch

There is more than the cost price involved in buying a combine. The number of hours you plan to run the machine is a much more important consideration. You will have to plan on doing custom work unless you have a large grain acreage of your own.

IN GENERAL, it is economically sound to buy your own combine, when the interest on the investment, plus the direct operating costs, are less than the present costs of harvesting grain — whether it is done by custom combine or by use of farm-owned binder with custom threshing.

The main items of information which must be collected in order to permit an intelligent analysis are — (1) the acreage of grain to be harvested and the actual working hours for harvesting; (1) the cost per acre (or per hour) charged by local custom operators; (3) the fixed charges involved in owning a combine; (4) the direct cost of operating the combine, and (5) the value of labour saved if harvesting is done by custom contract.

Gather the Facts

(1) The acreage of course will be known and the time for harvesting can be estimated closely on the basis of an operating speed of $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 miles per hour for a combine under normal harvest conditions. The number of miles travelled per acre can be calculated by dividing the number 99 by the width of the cutter bar or swath expressed in inches — i.e. for a 6 foot combine, 99 divided by 72 equals 1.375 miles which will be travelled to cover 1 acre. (This does not take into account the distance travelled or time consumed in turning at headlands and it is advisable to add 10% or 15% to the above result on this account — for easy calculation, say we travel $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per acre with a 6-foot combine). Then, at the minimum speed of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour, average, it will take approximately 50 minutes to combine 1 acre.

(2) Prices charged by custom contractors may be obtained by local inquiry, and may be either on a per hour or per acre basis. Price per hour equals the price per acre divided by the number of hours per acre.

(3) The fixed charges involved in owning and operating a combine include interest on the investment, depreciation, insurance, repairs and cost of storage. A close estimate for the total of these items is to charge 12% of the cost price of the combine, as fixed charges each year.



(4) The direct operating cost would include gas and oil if the combine has an auxiliary engine, plus the gas and oil for the tractor.

(5) A reasonable figure for value of labour saved if work is done by a custom operator may be difficult to determine because of the possible variation in rates of working as between an operator who is, presumably, an expert on a particular machine, and a farmer whose experience is limited to a few days each year. It is reasonable to suppose that the custom contractor can harvest a given crop with considerably lower labour charges than can the farmer-owner. If this difference amounts to, say 30% in favour of the custom operator, the farmer will save more than an equal amount of fuel and labour if he hires the custom contractor.

Figure Out the Costs

With the above information carefully assembled it will be possible to determine the minimum acreage of grain, or hours of harvesting time, which would warrant the ownership of a combine, provided that timeliness of the operation is not a factor. For instance, on the basis of acreage to be harvested, it may be quite clear that a custom contract is by far the most economical method. But if, through scarcity of custom contractors, it is not possible to get the harvest combined until losses in the field are unreasonably high, this factor alone might be sufficient to swing the decision in favour of buying a combine.

Perhaps a definite example would clarify the above remarks. Let us assume a mixed farm of 125 acres, with 100 acres of arable land of which 20 acres is in grain each year.

(a) Custom Combining 20 acres	
Actual combining time would be 50 minutes X —	
20 = 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours	
Custom charges for combining at, say, \$6.00 per hr	\$ 99.96
Labour charge for farm owner's work at \$1.00 per hr	16.66
Total Cost of Custom Combining	\$116.62

- (b) Operating Own Combine for 20 acres
Estimated purchase price 6-foot combine with
auxiliary engine \$2000.

Annual fixed charges at 12% of cost $\frac{12}{100} \times \$2000$	\$240.00
Direct operating costs (gas & oil for tractor and combine) at \$1.00 per hour for 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ hrs	16.66
Labour charge for 2 men at \$1.00 per hr each (including time for farm owner)	33.32

Total Cost \$289.98

As you can see, on the basis of 20 acres of grain, it would cost more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the cost of custom work to harvest with your own combine. Most farm machinery experts estimate it would require at least 50-60 acres of grain to warrant the purchase of a 6-foot combine with auxiliary engine.

To harvest 60 acres would require 50 hours operating time (basis of 1.2 acres per hour). Fixed charges would still be \$240.00. Allowing for his own time at \$1.00 per hour and \$1.00 per hour for hired help, labour would cost \$100.00. Direct operating costs for gas and oil for the tractor and auxiliary engine would cost another \$50.00 for a total of \$390.00 or \$7.80 for each hour of operation. This seems to compare quite favourably with the total hourly cost of \$7.00 for custom combining. However, this figure allows no charge for fixed costs of tractor operation which would probably widen the gap a further 60¢ per hour bringing the cost of \$1.40 per hour more. Fifty hours of operation seems to us a rather low figure when all costs are considered. Seventy-five to 100 hours of operation (90 to 120 acres of crop) would seem a more likely figure on an actual cost basis.

Custom Work Cuts Costs

We have seen that it is uneconomical to operate the combine for only 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. a year. It is obvious then that a farmer purchasing a combine on small acreage should think of doing some custom work to make his machine a paying proposition. Here is how you might calculate the minimum amount of custom work you will have to do to keep costs down.

Let us assume the machine will work on the home farm for 17 hours a year. The hourly cost for fixed charges (\$240.00 a year) would be about \$14.10 if the machine were only used this much. But if we assume the machine will be used 75 hours the cost tumbles rapidly to $\frac{\$240.00}{75} = \3.20 per hour. Costs for gas and oil to operate the auxiliary engine would be roughly 35¢ per hour bringing the total hourly cost to about \$3.55. Fixed and operating costs including gas and oil for the tractor would likely be \$1.25 per hour. So if the tractor and combine were operated for 75 hours instead of 17 hours, the hourly cost for both machines would likely not exceed \$4.80. If custom rates are \$6.00 per hour then the operator could count on \$1.20 in hourly wages for work off the farm.

If the combine owner does enough custom work off the farm so that the machine operates for at least 75

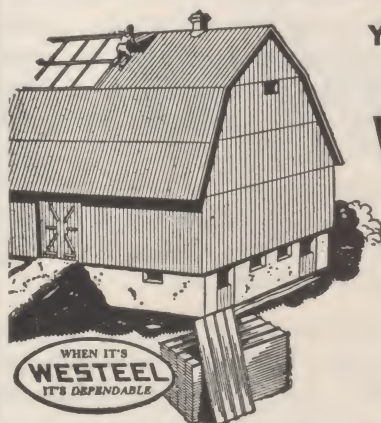
hours a year then the hourly charge for operations on his own farm is cut down accordingly.

Going back to our original calculation for combining 20 acres we will find the costs now look something like this assuming a combining time of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours.

Hourly charge for combine and tractor to cover fixed costs and operating costs	\$4.80/hr.
Total Combining Cost — 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ X \$4.80	= \$80.00 (approx.)
Labour charge 2 men at \$1.00/hr.	= 33.32

Total Cost for Combining 20 acres \$113.32

You will see now why custom work is necessary when you buy an expensive machine like a combine. It is the only way you can cut costs low enough to bring down the costs of harvesting your own crop equal to or below that charged by custom operators. If custom work off the farm in our example is increased to let us say 83 hours so that the total of machine hours is 100 instead of 75, cost per hour of operation for tractor and combine will be even less (about \$4.00). It would seem then, for the example taken, 75 hours total is the minimum necessary to assure reasonably efficient use of the machine. If 100 hours total work is done, with an hourly custom rate of \$6.00, the hourly wage earned by the operator on custom work now becomes \$2.00 instead of the \$1.20 figure when the machinery is operated for only 75 hours on harvesting. A machine has to be used to make it pay.



**YOUR BUILDINGS
ARE
VALUABLE!**

**PROTECT
THEM
against
LIGHTNING**

FIRE WEATHER

**with "SECURITY" Barn Roofing
galvanized or aluminum***

Dependable, permanent protection. Easy to apply. Smart Appearance. Long term economy.

Send measurements today for free estimate and folder giving full particulars.

* Manufactured from
**ALCAN
"KINGSTRONG"
ALUMINUM
SHEET**

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

4107 RICHELIEU ST. — MONTREAL, P.Q.

Plan now for next year!

A Planned Pasture Program is the Key to Economical Milk Production

There is not much you can do this year to increase pasture production. But there is no time like the present to look over the situation and lay plans for next year.

FOR MANY years now, agricultural scientists have pointed out that pastures are the most important crop on a livestock farm. Despite the promotional work of extension service workers and the 'know how' from scientific studies by experts, less than 50 percent of our pastures can be classified as improved. As a matter of fact, a great deal of our pasture land is little more than an exercise ground where stock walk for miles to garner the sparse vegetation.

A good pasture should be able to carry one mature milk cow (or equivalent) per acre for the pasture season. The average is over 3½ acres in Eastern Canada. Relegating pastures to the least productive areas on the farm is one of the main reasons for this. Another is the all too common tendency to regard grain and silage corn as the "cash crops" and hay and pasture as least important.

Actually the reverse is true. Pastures are the cheapest source of nutrients for livestock. They are easily grown on the soils in our climatic region, and require less annual cash outlay to maintain than other crops. Perhaps the fact that nature in the course of events establishes a grass cover, leads to their relative neglect as a farm crop. The fact remains that we must promote pastures as the foremost 'cash crop' on the dairy farm, if we want to make a dollar in the "cost-price squeeze".

Different Kinds of Pastures for Different Uses

While most experts seem to favour short-term seeded pastures because of their high productivity, natural and long-term pastures have their place. If livestock production on the farm is a rather small-volume, low-return venture it is unlikely it will pay to go to the trouble and expense of seeding short term pastures. Fertilizer and occasional renovation or re-seeding of old pastures will prove the most economical combination with hay aftermath and perhaps the third year of sod in a 5-year rotation set aside for pasture.

Where milk production is a major source of farm income, the volume of production is high, the land productive and expensive, then you may lose money by failing to make maximum use of your best land for pasture.

Actually each individual farm has its own special problems. General recommendations are difficult to make. Pastures are related to the winter forage program, to

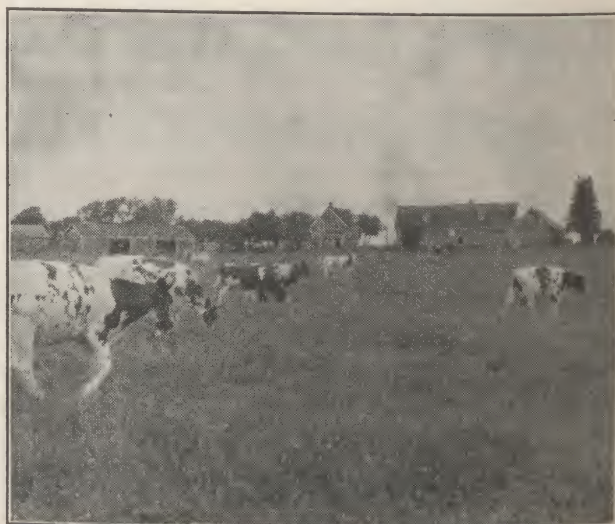
the crop rotation plan, and the livestock program on the farm. They cannot be considered separately.

Farm Rotation Pastures

Many successful dairy farms, on land that is mostly tillable, do not go in for seeded short-term pastures. They find that a planned 5-year rotation, with the third year sod in pasture, will give them reasonably good results. But to be sure of good quality forage, the sward must contain legumes (ladino clover, alfalfa or birdsfoot trefoil) in the third year. This means sowing other legumes with the usual red clover-timothy hay mixture because red clover rarely survives into the third season.

The area set aside for pasture must be large enough to meet grazing needs for July and August. Cutting part of the area for grass silage early in June boosts total pasture production later in the season and saves at least a proportion of the excess spring forage otherwise wasted. Farm-rotation pasture programs also include aftermath grazing of the meadows used for hay or grass silage. Cutting meadows for grass silage increases the amount of aftermath grazing available and is considered by many a natural partner in a "more and better" forage program.

Often the area set aside for pasture is divided by electric fences for rotational grazing. This practice makes certain most of the 'grass' is consumed by the animals, and allows time for recovery of the sward between grazing periods. Where such pasture are the only source of grazing, a supplemental pasture program is sometimes advisable—such as fall rye for late fall and early spring grazing with an oat-sudan grass or some other mixture for mid-summer pasture. However this practice adds considerably to the expense and in areas of high rainfall is usually safely dispensed with.



Short-Term Seeded Pastures

There is no doubt that this system results in the maximum production of quality forage on the smallest possible acreage. The most fertile land, adequately drained, with water for drinking and shade available, as well as reasonably close to the buildings makes the ideal selection for the seeded pasture area.

Unlike other systems, the land selected is used for pasture only and has its own rotational system separate from the normal crop rotation on the farm. The keys to management of this type of pasture are productive legumes and grasses, high fertility, controlled grazing, and periodic re-establishment.

Productive Legumes and Grasses

As several combinations of grasses and legumes could give equal results, it is a good idea to give some thought to the seed mixture used. Buy only the best seed and preferably by variety to assure top performance and hardiness. The pasture plants should stay in a high state of productivity for at least 4 years.

Alfalfa is a long-lived legume but must have good drainage and neutral to slightly acid conditions to survive. It also is apt to suffer from the punishing grazing practices used in this type of pasture management. Ladino clover and birdsfoot trefoil also are productive over several years, are less exacting as to soil acidity and drainage (especially birdsfoot) and are both particularly suited to pasture conditions.

Timothy is usually thought of as a hay grass, subject to drought conditions, and a low rate of recovery after grazing. But in areas of adequate rainfall the new variety "Climax" is worthy of mention. It yields a higher proportion of leaf, recovers much more quickly from grazing and in all ways is superior to ordinary timothy. In most areas of Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes it is quite a satisfactory pasture plant.

Of late years ladino and birdsfoot trefoil have been grown together in mixtures to the seeming advantage of birdsfoot trefoil which often is very slow to establish. A pasture mixture of 8 pounds Climax timothy, 2 pounds ladino, and 4 pounds of birdsfoot trefoil per acre should be satisfactory. A pound or two of red clover to thicken the sward in the first grazing year might safely be used. Too much red clover might crowd out the longer lived legumes in the mixture (especially the valuable birdsfoot).

High Fertility

The area set aside for pasture should be carefully analyzed for lime, organic matter, and plant food requirements to begin with. Annual applications of commercial fertilizer in the order of 350 to 400 pounds will be required to maintain the pasture in peak production.

Spreading the droppings spring and fall will evenly distribute this important source of fertility. A heavy application of barnyard manure to the section which is broken up each year will be required to maintain the organic matter content of the soil.

COOPERS' GARAGE LTD.

Your FORD and MONARCH dealer



Ste. Anne de Bellevue

Metropolitan Blvd.

Telephone

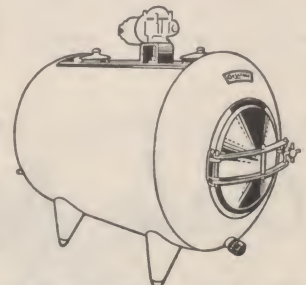
Sales 2397 — Parts & Service 5343

DE LAVAL

HEADQUARTERS FOR BULK COOLERS

4 BULK TANK MODELS
TO CHOOSE FROM!

Only De Laval can offer you a complete line of Bulk Tanks. There's a De Laval Bulk Tank made to fit your needs exactly. The Delatank can be used now for "pour-in" operation — or later as a vacuum tank — sweet water or direct expansion cooling.



Delatank — vacuum, pour-in, sweet water or direct expansion.

PIONEERS IN BULK COOLING IN CANADA

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY LIMITED

Vancouver
Winnipeg

Peterborough
Calgary

Toronto
Moncton

Montreal
Quebec

"It's Easy to Pay the De Laval Way"—

It always has been.

Controlled Grazing

A short term seeded pasture, in a high state of fertility, and presuming normal rainfall should have a carrying capacity of one acre per head for most of the pasture season. On most dairy farms using this system only the milking herd is allowed to use it. Twenty milk cows would require a 20 acre pasture.

Five pasture plots is the usual number of divisions, each being grazed by the entire milk herd in rotation. Each plot is grazed 3 to 4 days when all the cattle are moved on to the next. This way at least two weeks new growth is available each time the plot is grazed again. As long as weather conditions permit, new growth is always available and the plants have no chance to mature. Fresh growth provides the high level of nutrients to the milk cows which they require to maintain their milk production at a high level. Periodic clipping with the mower prevents coarse stem growth and seeding.

A more or less extended period of recovery may be required in the latter part of July and first two weeks of August. Hay or grass silage aftermath will likely be required to relieve part of the pressure from the seeded pasture. Excessive grazing during this hot dry period could be harmful to the pasture plants. It is likely that a two week complete lay-off for the last two weeks of August will be required for plants to recover growth. Rotational grazing might then be resumed but only for the first two weeks of September with very light or no grazing after this period. Time must be allowed for the pasture legumes to grow and produce plant food for storage in their roots. Legumes will winter kill if they do not have this fall recovery period. And even if they should survive the winter they will be much weakened and far less productive the next year. Droppings should be spread with a spike-tooth harrow at least twice during the season.

Re-establishment

Each of the five plots under this system would come up for re-seeding once in 5 years. Taking our case of 20 milk cows on 20 acres of pasture, 4 acres would be re-seeded each year.

In the year previous to re-seeding, the plot, coming up for re-establishment the following spring, would be heavily grazed up to mid-summer. Then a heavy application of manure should be applied and the sod ploughed. Summer-fallow to control weeds should be practiced every couple of weeks until freeze-up. The heavy manure application is required to provide against organic matter losses resulting from summer-fallow cultivations in hot weather.

Fertilize the plot with commercial fertilizer and seed to the pasture mixture as early as possible with oats as a nurse crop. Allow the animals to graze down the nurse crop when it reaches 6 inches in height. The plot can be included in the rotational system the following year except that new growth should be well developed between each grazing. To allow the new seeding full time to recover between grazings, the plot which is going to be broken up in mid-summer can be over-grazed.

Pasture management for greater production is no simple matter with easy to follow rules. Every case is different but each one requires planning. There may not be much to be done this summer except look over your present pasture program carefully, noting any weak points and possible ways to improve. We hope that these remarks may be useful to you in making better plans for the future.

The Canada Department of Agriculture has just issued a comprehensive summary of agricultural legislation in Ontario and Quebec, which includes provincial legislation on the statute books on July 1, 1955.

Statutes of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario which bear, directly or indirectly, upon agriculture, with amendments, are classified according to subject matter and are summarized very briefly. These summaries have been written in non-legal, non-technical language. They are not intended to be read as substitutes for the statutes themselves.

Requests for copies could be addressed to Canada Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Economics Division, Ottawa.

Only MAPLE LEAF

is *Tendersweet*

A PRODUCT
of

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED



Harvest Time

by H. R. Klinck

WHETHER you combine your grain from the standing crop, whether you swath and then combine it, or whether you still use the binder, it is important to harvest the crop at the proper time if you want maximum returns. It is useless to go to the expense of producing a crop and then allowing it or part of it to waste because of untimely harvesting.

Generally speaking, the proper stage for binder harvest is when the grain is in the hard dough stage. This stage of maturity is indicated when a thumbnail dent in the kernel remains visible for some time. While the heads will have turned yellow, in some crops, particularly oats, the straw may still be slightly green. At this stage the milky juices will have disappeared from the kernel but it may still contain 20 or 25 per cent moisture. For safe storage grain should not contain more than 14 per cent moisture and it is during the ripening process that the moisture decreases to the desired level. When the crop is cut with the binder and stooked the ripening process takes place in the stook and usually requires a week or 10 days, depending on weather conditions.

Direct Combining

The proper stage for direct combine harvesting comes somewhat later. Here the grain must not only be mature but it must be dry. In other words, it must stand for a week to 10 days beyond the time when it could be cut with the binder. If it is combined too early improper threshing and spoilage in the bag or bin are apt to result. If it is left longer than necessary the chances of storm damage are increased and natural plant weakening processes set in.

The importance of combining your crop at the proper stage can not be over-emphasized. Too early combining often results when custom combine operators who depend on this enterprise for financial success try to "beat the gun" and start harvesting before the grain is really ripe. They realize that as many acres as possible must be harvested in a short space of time. They may aggravate the situation further by starting too early on dewy mornings or working too late in the evening when the moisture of a humid day condenses on the grain. An excess of either internal or external moisture is a potential hazard to the keeping quality of the threshed grain.

If acreages are large and conditions for ripening are extremely favourable the crop may begin to deteriorate before harvesting can be completed. Deterioration may take the form of shattering or breaking off of the heads or lodging or breaking down of the straw when it is over-ripe. In either case the grain will either be lying on the

ground or so close to it that it cannot be picked up mechanically.

The object in harvesting, then, is to begin soon enough to harvest the largest part of the crop at the ideal stage.

Windrowing May Be Advantageous

The hazards involved with direct combining can be overcome to some extent by the use of swathing equipment and a pickup attachment on the combine. Swathing has several distinct advantages. First, the grain can be cut and windrowed when it normally would be harvested with a binder; it will ripen in the windrow in a week or 10 days, or even sooner under very favourable drying conditions. Second, if the crop ripens unevenly because of soil variations, or mixture of varieties differing in maturity, the dangers of grain losses are reduced by swathing. Third, if green weeds are present they will dry in the swath and be more readily separated in the threshing process.

The height of cutting your grain crop whether combining directly or swathing first will depend on the length of the straw and your straw requirements. However, it is desirable when swathing to leave a long enough stubble to hold the windrow off the ground and give it a better chance to dry. Generally speaking, the most satisfactory stubble height for windrowed grain is about one-third the total length of the straw. If the straw is short necessitating "leaving a short stubble there may be little advantage in swathing, and some losses may occur through short-stemmed heads dropping right to the ground when cut.

Whatever your method of harvesting it is well to keep in mind that getting the crop cut at the right stage is important, and the closer you can get to that stage the greater will be your final returns.



384 Vitre St. West
MONTREAL, QUE.

FARM FORUM

—News and Views—

The Annual Meeting

by L. G. Young
Provincial Secretary

OVER 100 PEOPLE attended the Annual Meeting of the Quebec Farm Forum Association held in the Assembly Hall, Macdonald College, the last Saturday in May. Main business dealt with reports of last year's activities, discussion and adoption of new by-laws and election of officers.

Adopted by the meeting, the new constitution made two major changes. It provided for changing the name of the Quebec Farm Forum Association to the Quebec Farm Radio Forum. The name is now similar to that of the other provinces. Provision for zoning the province was the second change. The fixed zones of approximately equal membership are listed below with the names of the counties in which forums are situated.

ZONE ONE	Pontiac
ZONE TWO	Gatineau, Papineau, Argenteuil
ZONE THREE	Laval, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Vaudreuil, Soulanges
ZONE FOUR	Rouville, Shefford, Brome, Missisquoi
ZONE FIVE	Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton

The new by-laws provide for a board of 7 directors — a president, past-president and a director from each zone. One director is elected by the meeting as vice-president. Following are the officers elected for the 1956-57 season.

Past-president Walter Hodgman, Birtchton, Que.

President Reg. Hodge, Cookshire, Que.

Directors	Alternate Directors
Harold Richardson, Shawville, Que.	Mrs. Gilbert Telford, Shawville, Que.
John McDermid, Thurso, Que.	Ross Oswald, Ste. Scholastique, Que.
Mrs. Carl Anderson, Huntingdon, Que.	Henry Jones, Rawdon, Que.
Albert Smith, Sutton Junction, Que.	Fred Shufelt, East Farnham, Que.
Fred Green, Compton, Que.	Ernest MacAulay, Bishopton, Que.

The alternate director is expected to replace the director in case of sickness or inability to attend meetings.

This year's final figures showed 77 forums for a total of 667 members. Stanstead County had an increase of 3 forums over last year. The association enjoyed a good



The new Farm Forum executive, elected at the annual meeting in May. In the front row, Vice-President Mrs. Carl Anderson, President Reg. Hodge, Past president Walter Hodgman. Standing, Directors Fred Green, Harold Richardson, Albert Smith and John McDermid.

year financially, as the balance sheet showed a credit balance of \$1760.49 at April 30, 1956.

Speaking to the meeting following the picnic lunch, Dr. Emile Lods stressed that the Farm Forum program should be careful to avoid two pitfalls. One is stagnation... a lack of idealism which is necessary to insure that the movement will be ever looking and trying to go forward. The second greater danger that he pointed out is the attitude that recent comers to rural communities may adopt toward Farm Forum. He said that because they had not lived through rural conditions before Farm Forum these newcomers might not appreciate its value and that therefore Farm Forum should seriously consider this problem.

The Quebec Farm Radio Forum's candidates for the National Leadership Awards are Mrs. Verne Wilson, Sawyerville; Mrs. Gilbert Telford, Shawville; and Mr. Fred Green, Compton. Announcement of the National winners will be made Monday evening, June 4 at the National Farm Radio Forum Conference in Gananoque, Ont.

Have You Considered The Possibilities

of a **MODERN GREENHOUSE?**

**LORD & BURNHAM
COMPANY LIMITED**
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Well Known Lachute Herd Dispersed

The McGibbon herd of dual-purpose Shorthorns, one of the largest in this part of Canada, has been broken up and the eighty-five head were sold to Canadian and American buyers on May 28th. Owned by A. D. McGibbon & Sons of Lachute, P.Q. this herd has enjoyed a wide reputation, and boasts of one of the best groups of D. P. Shorthorn bloodlines assembled anywhere. From it have come cattle with modern pedigrees and of modern type which have proved profitable investments for many other breeders.

Buyers from Quebec, Ontario, and six American States paid a total of \$26,985 for the herd. The herd sire, the imported Iford Cavalier 71st, brought the most spirited bidding of the sale and was finally knocked down for \$3300 to the Tri-State Breeders of Wisconsin. Apart from a few young calves, this was the only male in the sale.

Twenty-nine of the females, plus two heifer and three bull calves, remain in Quebec. The largest buyer from this province was C. N. Abbott, who took eight females and two calves for his farm at Varennes, Que. Peter Williamson of Ste. Marie, near Ste. Anne de Bellevue, bought two calves, one of either sex, and seven females, and L. T. Porter of St. Andrews East added two females to his herd. Other Quebec buyers took twelve females and one bull calf between them.

Buyers from Ontario took away sixteen; thirteen females, two bull calves and one heifer calf. Two of the calves, one of each, went to E. G. Smith of Sylvanbrae



The herd sire, Iford Cavalier, sold for \$3300 to Tri-State Breeders of Wisconsin.

Farm and the other was one of a group of eight animals bid in by V. Lynch-Staunton. Included in this group were the two highest-priced females in the sale; the first animal to be sold, Ridge Wild Rose 4th, a daughter of Stanham Wild Iford, was knocked down for \$1500 to get the sale away to a good start. Mr. Lynch-Staunton also had to go to \$1200 to get another daughter of the same sire, Ridge Wild Eleanor. Ridge Wild Rose's heifer calf was one of those bought by C. N. Abbott.

Buyers from Maine were particularly pleased with the offerings, and fourteen head will find new homes in that state. Mystery Farms in Rhode Island took five, five others went to Minnesota, four to Pennsylvania, three to New York, three to Vermont, and one to Connecticut.

Buyers were pleased with the stock they bought, and prices were satisfactory to the seller, so everybody went home happy. Average price paid per head, including the calves but leaving out the herd sire, was \$278.65. Adding in the \$3300 paid for the bull, the total average for the sale was \$313.78.

Auctioneer Bert Allen from Iowa kept the sale going at a fast clip, helped in the sales ring by the Canadian and the American breed secretaries; Harold White of the Canadian Shorthorn Association and William E. Dixon of the American Milking Shorthorn Association whose headquarters are in Springfield, Mo.



The wind was cold but the crowd was keen.

Farm Contest In Brome County

Brome County farmers have accepted the proposal put forward by Agronome Gustave Caron for a programme of improvements in general practices to be put into effect during the summer. This is the third year this group has organized such a programme.

Conditions for participation are such as would appeal to any progressive farmer. He must be the operator of a farm situated in the county, and have visions of doubling the production of his farm, both in field crops and in livestock productions. He must have a silo, or be building one when the farm judging is going on, which presupposes that he is interested in silage. He must be a member of a co-operative or some farm organization in his county, to which he has paid his dues. Finally, he must make a formal registration with the county agronome, or with the secretary of the farm organization or co-operative to which he belongs, signifying his intention to take part in the programme.

Department officials, through the agronome, will see that every entrant gets all possible chance to improve his knowledge. Macdonald College will be visited by the group, as will a number of experimental farms and exhibitions. The farms in the contest will be judged individually with particular attention paid to soil and its handling, crops, R.O.P. and general livestock management. Improvements to the property, special crops, and the accounting system in use will also be taken into consideration when the evaluations of the farms is made, and the man who has the best standing at the end of the season will be proclaimed "Master Farmer" for the county.

Grant To Entomological Congress

The Departments of Agriculture and of Lands and Forests, who are directly concerned in a practical manner with discoveries that may be made in insect control, have each made a grant of \$5000 to help defray the expenses of the World Congress of Entomology which is to be held in Montreal in August.

Entomologists from some sixty countries of the world will converge on Montreal for these meetings, which will be held at the University of Montreal and at McGill University from August 17 to 25. Important papers will be read covering such subjects as insect anatomy, morphology, physiology, ecology, genetics, geographic distribution etc, and special attention is to be given to control problems of farm and forest pests. The sessions will be conducted in English, French, German and Spanish.

As part of the programme, field trips to national parks, scientific laboratories, and points of historical interest in the province have been planned.

Tobacco Growers Organize

Growers of cigarette type tobacco have formed a professional association under the Quebec Syndicates Act, and the Division of Horticulture has promised, through its associate chief, Bruno Landry, its entire collaboration in helping the association become a force in the industry.

The objects of the new organization are to provide a means whereby growers can build up and retain friendly relations with buyers of the crop, supply technical information and other help to growers so that they can produce a better crop, more easily organize a crop-estimate system, and, finally, to organize publicity for the crop to make its culture better understood in Quebec.

Jean Paul Corriveau was elected president with Florent van Sterthem as vice-president. Directors will be Marcel Bruno, Rene Deleemans, Claude Champagne, Peter Gagel, Herve Vincent and Jacques Ethier. These executive members will be helped in their work by an advisory committee composed of all Provincial and Federal tobacco fieldmen.

Lime Use On The Increase

Department officials keep hammering upon the theme that Quebec soils in general are acid: farmers know this, and many of them take advantage of the assistance in the purchase of limestone that the Department offers. But far too many still make no use of this soil amendment. Figures released recently by the Field Crops Division through its chief, Andre Auger, show that during 1955 200,713 tons of limestone were used on Quebec Farms. Though this is a lot more than was used in 1954, when Quebec farmers spread only 141,844 tons, it is still a long way from what is really necessary to correct acidity throughout the province as a whole, and farmers seem in many cases to ignore the fact that chemical fertilizers work best when soil reaction is right; fertilizer doesn't give its best result when it is used on acid soils.

Mr. Auger hopes that some means will be found so that truckers who deliver limestone to the farmers who have ordered it will not only deliver it to the farm, but will spread it from the truck, and points out that his Division is anxious to hear of any plan that would make this extra service possible, particularly if this would interest more farmers in using lime. He reminds us that Ottawa and Quebec share the cost of a transportation subsidy, whether the lime is delivered by truck or by freight car.

For those interested in statistics, the county of Bagot used most lime in 1955 with 9,629 tons; next came Nicolet with 9,610, Yamaska with 8,644, Bellechasse with 7,535 and St. Hyacinthe with 6,795. Iberville County used most per farm, 5.14 tons, Yamaska used 5.11 and Bagot 4.75.

Co-op Built Homes in Montreal At \$48 a Month

A co-operative project to provide homes for Quebec workers at payments of only \$48 a month was launched here recently. More than 800 people were present for a meeting in the hall of the Montreal Botanical Gardens at which future plans of the newly-formed Housing Co-operative of Montreal were discussed.

The housing co-op, formed by representatives of the province's co-ops, credit unions and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, is ready to start construction immediately on an 8-house pilot project. More extensive plans will be based on the experience gained in the initial project.

Cost of the modern homes to be constructed by the co-op will be around \$7,000. They will be built on lots measuring 50 by 84 feet and will contain three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, breakfast nook and a bathroom. The brick homes will have built in floor space heaters.

Funds to finance the co-op housing project up to \$1,000,000 have been assured by La Societe des Artisans de Montreal and other loan agencies. The co-op will group its members into sections of 300 prospective homeowners. Members will make an initial deposit with the Housing Co-operative of \$100 and make a weekly contribution of \$2 until they take possession of their new home. Monthly payments of \$48 for 20 years in addition to the weekly payments of \$2 will pay for the home. The monthly payment includes mortgage, insurance and taxes.

The type of plan envisaged by the co-op for construction of homes on the Island of Montreal has already proven a success in Drummondville, P.Q. where an eight-year, 375-unit project is already in progress. Romer Gauthier, President of the Co-operative Housing Federation of Quebec and former manager of the Drummondville housing project, will administer the new Montreal housing co-op. The Federation has already been connected with the building of 3,000 homes by Quebec co-op groups since 1948.

Results of Postal R.O.P. for 1955

Yearly average production of the 36,744 dairy cows entered on the province's postal R.O.P. system during the past year was 6,489 pounds of milk, 237 pounds butter fat for a test of 3.65%.

Actually, there were 41,722 cows entered on the books, but 4,978 went on control too late in the year to make the record necessary, which calls for at least 180 days test. Unofficially, these cows have an average of 3,300 pounds, 118 pounds fat.

The herds under test are for the most part owned by farmers who are in farm contests of one kind or another, or belong to the breeders' clubs organized for affiliation with the Artificial Insemination Centre.

Eaton Scholarship In Agriculture

Any Quebec High School student who finishes Grade 11 this year with high marks may apply for the Agricultural Scholarship which the T. Eaton Company makes available for each province. Application forms may be obtained from Mr. Jean Paul Lettre, Assistant Director, Agricultural Education Service, Quebec, P.Q.

The scholarship is well worth applying for. It pays the entire cost of tuition and board and room for a four-year degree course in Agriculture, starting in the fall of 1957. Applicants must be at least 17 years of age and not yet 23 years old on October 18, 1956.

Each Department of Agriculture in Canada recommends one applicant from among those that apply in any particular province, and the ten successful provincial candidates are taken, expenses paid, to the Royal Winter Fair on November 8 and 9, 1956, where, following a series of interviews, the eventual winner is chosen. He or she will commence the course in the fall of 1957.

Veterinarians Graduate

The Provincial Veterinary School at St. Hyacinthe issued diplomas to eighteen successful students at ceremonies marking the ninth graduation exercises of the School. The exercises were presided over by the Rector of the University of Montreal, Mgr. Irene Lussier, and the Hon. Laurent Barre, Minister of Agriculture.

The School is now housed in very acceptable quarters, thanks to the interest taken in it by the Department of Agriculture of which Mr. Barre is Minister, and the grants that the Department has made toward its building programmes. All that remains to be completed to make it a well-rounded unit is a building for clinical work, and the Minister promised that help to make this needed addition would be forthcoming in the near future. He praised highly the devoted work of the staff of the School which, he pointed out, is building up an enviable reputation.

Successful graduates were Cyrille Arscott, George Henri Labonte and Rene Martel, graduating with distinction; Roland Jodoin, Armand Comeau, Leo Mathieu, Jean Loisel, Raynald Roy, Denis Mongeau, Andre Girard, Paul Emile Gauthier, Jacques Lafortune, Jacques Ratelle, Michel Fortin, Jos-Yves Lachapelle, Jules Trudeau, Raoul Mathieu and Jacques Jasmin.

The prize list at the Sherbrooke Fair this year will include a sum of \$100 for prizes for inter-county contests for maple products. Each county of the Eastern Townships is to be represented by at least three exhibitors, each showing 12 twenty-six ounce cans marked in the usual way with the maker's name and the grade of syrup. The prizes are \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 and the county prize will be divided equally among all the exhibitors from that county.

This is a special class, but there will be many others for sugar, "la tire" and other maple products.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

SALADS FOR HEALTH

by Nellie C. Parsons

Salads are acceptable food at any time, but in the summer months they really come into their own. Salad making seems very simple but a good salad is an achievement that requires skill.

There are a few musts in preparing a good salad. First, choose ingredients with care; no salad can be better than the material that goes into it. Greens should be fresh, crisp and dry; fruit and vegetables plump, ripe and free from blemishes; meat, fish, poultry and eggs should be strictly fresh.

Secondly, use imagination in the selection of ingredients; do not limit yourself to lettuce and tomatoes when there is a wealth of other kinds from which to choose.

Thirdly, a good dressing, suited to the salad. You will also need several accessories to help in the preparation of the ingredients: a chopping board, a large sharp knife, a paring knife, are essentials. A vegetable shredder graduated to cut vegetables fine or coarse, an egg slicer which cuts hard boiled eggs in neat uniform slices at one motion, and a garlic press that crushes the clove, are other handy gadgets.

An important accessory is the salad bowl. Many cooks prefer a large wooden bowl as it holds the aroma of the herbs and seasonings. Salad servers, a fork and spoon, are preferred in either wood or plastic. One advantage of these servers is that they do not impart a metallic taste to the salad, which sometimes happens by the action of the acid ingredient in the dressing on silver or steel cutlery. If possible, buy an extra service of salad plates that harmonize with your china, and is distinctive when used separately.

There are many kinds of greens, other than lettuce, which can add variety to salads. Romaine, endive, escarole and cress have unique flavours and textures that add new delights to a tossed salad. However, lettuce is a basic green and a very good one. There are several kinds of lettuce from which to choose such as Iceberg, Cos, Leaf, Grand Rapids, and oakleaf. Iceberg lettuce is the most familiar; it comes in firm compact heads which makes it ideal for cutting into wedges or to use as lettuce cups for all kinds of salads. Cos lettuce is more strongly flavored with a "nutty" taste especially good with tomatoes or avocados. Leaf lettuce is curly edged and crisp textured, with a nice colour and flavour. Grand Rapids has tightly

curled green leaves and oak leaf lettuce, so called by its resemblance to an oak leaf, has a delicate flavor.

Other greens you may like to use are Chinese cabbage, celery leaves, celeriac, Swiss chard, garden and water cress with their dark green lacy sprigs add a peppery flavor as well as an excellent garnish. In the preparation of greens, discard any stale leaves and wash thoroughly under running water, then drain well. If they are to be kept for a time, put into a plastic bag and store in the refrigerator. Parsley will keep fresh and green if stored in a closed jar.

To make lettuce cups, first cut out the core of the lettuce head, then hold under briskly running water until the leaves open. After draining, the leaves can be slipped off to make a perfect cup.

Basic salad dressings are few but can be varied infinitely. French dressing, mayonnaise and boiled dressing head the list. A combination of mayonnaise and boiled dressing is very good, as well as a blend of French dressing and mayonnaise. French dressing is basically a combination of oil and vinegar (or lemon juice) with added seasonings. It should be well shaken before using. A number of oils are available but pure olive oil has the preference. White or cider vinegars are familiar to all but these may be given new and tantalizing flavors by different herb seasonings, as garlic, tarragon and basil. To season your dressings, a variety of condiments are required, many of which you will have on hand. These include mustard, paprika, caraway and celery seeds, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, Worcestershire sauce, onion, celery and garlic salts, curry, oregano and plain salt and pepper.

Mayonnaise may be home made or commercial, it is a favorite for main dish salads of meat, chicken or sea food. Combined with other ingredients it can be varied in innumerable ways. Blended with honey, fruit syrup or whipped cream, it makes a wonderful dressing for molded or fruit salads.

Cooked dressing is especially good on coleslaw or potato salads and combined with whipped cream it is excellent on fruit salads. There are a number of very good recipes for low calorie dressings for would-be reducers. Thick salad dressings may be thinned with tomato juice, fresh grape fruit juice, or canned pineapple juice. Chicken broth is excellent to thin mayonnaise which is to be used on chicken salad.

Greens should be torn, not cut. Cucumbers are more decorative if left unpeeled and can be made more fancy by scoring with the tines of a fork drawn lengthwise down the cucumber. Tomatoes should be peeled with a sharp knife; parsley snipped with kitchen shears, and celery can be sliced quickly by lining up prepared stalks and cutting them all at the same time with a sharp knife. Finely chopped onion is done easily by cutting off the top and criss-crossing the surface into small squares, cutting down as far as required, then cutting crosswise in thin slices.

And now for some suggestions as to what to serve with salads: Melba toast, spread with cream cheese and tart jelly; cinnamon toast; waffle toast made by trimming crusts

from slices of white bread, spread both sides with butter and brown in a waffle iron; caraway strips made of strips of bread brushed with melted butter sprinkled with caraway seeds and toasted. Hot buttered biscuits, or rolls, are good with any salad. Finger sandwiches made of special breads spread with cream cheese include nut bread, date bread, orange bread, banana bread and apple sauce bread. And such old favorites as gingerbread and corn bread are delicious with salads.

Creating new and appetizing salads and dressings is an art, and like any other art, the more you practise the more proficient you become and the more enjoyment you make for others.

FACTS! FINGERS! FUN!



It takes strong bait to lure thirty-four busy women from home at the end of May; but come they did, to study new and exciting ways of implementing the aims and objectives of the Q.W.I.

Busy fingers made stuffed animals which should be best sellers at sales and at W.I. booths at fairs. Those who learned to operate projectors will take their skills back with them to help others broaden their horizons through film showings, and the recreation group learned how every meeting can be enlivened with songs and games. The class in programme planning paid special attention to the work of the six standing committees and learned how their results could be made more effective.

"The objective of the course is lost if the knowledge gained is not passed on" was the thought taken home by those who attended the 1956 edition of Facts! Fingers! Fun!

The Month With The W.I.

Agriculture has taken the spotlight this month. Appropriate rollcalls were used and the usual exchanges, (or sales) of seeds, slips, etc. were carried on; the neighbourly sharing that goes with the season.

The CAC membership was well supported. Many of the branches, who had not previously done so, now have their Convenor of Home Economics "on the list". W.I. membership in the CAC is well on the way to being doubled — which was the objective.

Only two pictures came in with the reports this month. Please keep them "rolling"; where can we find better publicity?

Argenteuil: *Arundel* corrects the April news: the Scholarship Certificate was won by Margaret Graham. The doctor for the County Health Unit spoke on "Diseases of Children". *Brownsburg* had a demonstration on Sandwiches (used later at the social hour). A charter member brought a birthday cake to this 30th anniversary of the branch. A donation of \$20 was voted the School Fair. *Frontier* had a program on Agriculture, with a quiz on African Violets. Members visited the Old Folks' home. Money was donated to the School Fair. *Jerusalem-Bethany* donated \$15 to the Cancer Fund. Two readings were heard: "Children's Home at Rosemere" and "The Kitchen". *Lachute* conducted a drive to obtain several new CAC members. The talk here was on "What Makes a Woman Beautiful". *Lakefield* had a talk on plants, given by Mrs. Ogilvie, followed by a question period. A Birthday Box is used here for a "money-raiser". *Morin Heights* entertained the Mille Isles W.I. A picture of the Queen was presented to the School Board. *Pioneer* held a food and white elephant sale. The Convenor of Agriculture gave a talk on the Quebec Marketing Act, also a demonstration on preparing poultry for the table. Donations were: \$5 each to Handicraft prizes at the fair, and for progress prizes at the school and \$10 to the School Fair



Newly elected executive and convenors of the Sherbrooke County Women's Institute. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Geo. Wells, Citizenship; Mrs. Lorne Butler, second vice-president; Miss Edna Smith, President; Mrs. B. A. Turner, Past president; Mrs. W. T. Pearson, Secretary-treasurer. Back row, left to right: Mrs. R. Pariseau, Welfare and Health; Mrs. W. Winget, Agriculture; Mrs. W. T. Evans, Home Economics; Mrs. Donald Cullen, Education; Mrs. L. Clark, Fair Booth. Absent are Mrs. H. L. Wallace, First vice-president; Mrs. K. Smart, Assistant for Agriculture, and Mrs. Fred Green, Publicity.



Oven Dishes at Dundee — Miss McQuat, third from left, "stirs the bowl" as members look on.

Fund. *Upper Lachute-East End* welcomed two new members. Mr. Evans gave a talk on planting lawns and \$15 was donated to the School Fair. The County President was a guest at this meeting.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* had several talks by the various convenors, including the timely one, "Cultivation and Control of Pests on Currant Bushes". Names were submitted to the Birthday calendar. *Grand Cascapedia* also submitted names for this calendar. The special newspaper was discussed. Mr. Alain, County Agronome, was guest speaker and pamphlets were distributed on gardening. A contribution of \$15 to the Service Fund is reported. *Marcil* also discussed the newspaper, a county W.I. project. This will be issued in May with 3000 copies to be ordered for sale. Names for the calendar are mentioned here and pamphlets on Agriculture were distributed. *Matapedia* distributed garden seeds to the school and welcomed a new member. The branch celebrated its 2nd anniversary. Port Daniel presented a life membership to Mrs. W. Lawrence and voted \$5 to the Leap Year Fund. The talk here was "Gardens and Beautifying your Community". A quiz on Ceylon was held.

Brome: *Abercorn* had a talk on "Care of Tuberous Begonias and Stunted Orange Trees". Seeds were ordered for the School Fair. *Austin* presented a life membership to a charter member and entertained the County Convention. *Knowlton's Landing* donated \$5 to the Red Cross and had a talk on "Learning the Art of Relaxing" by the Welfare & Health convenor. *South Bolton* gave a surprise party to a charter member to help celebrate her 90th birthday. Four other charter members were also present. An Old and New Sale was held and a donation of \$22.50 was received toward the building fund.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* heard notes on Mental Health, followed by a quiz. The story of Johnny Applesseed was read and two poems. A donation of \$10 was given the Cancer Fund. *Dundee* heard talks on New Canadians and Citizenship. Oven dishes were demonstrat-

ed, also a scouring cloth called "Golden Fleece". *Hemingford* heard talk on "Farm Problems", "Allergies" and UNESCO. A new shield was purchased to replace the completed one at the school, used to record the names of high ranking students. A drive for clothes for the Salvation Army was made. *Howick* had a talk on Interior Decoration and a demonstration on washing woollen sweaters.

Compton: *Brookbury* members are sewing for the Austin Home. A card party was held for the Brownies. *Bury* had an illustrated lecture by Dr. Mercier, *Lennoxville* Experimental Farm, on his trip to FAO, Rome. Short items were read by the convenors. *Canterbury* donated cotton for the Cancer Society, and made garments for the Cecil Memorial Home. A brief report was given on the Cancer films shown in the Bury High School. *East Clifton* had a guest speaker on "Care of Gladioli". Various items were also given by the convenors. Children's clothing was brought in for the county project and the usual amount donated to Cookshire Fair. *Sawyerville* had an enrolment of 46 at the Nutrition Course, which closed with a party on the last night. Films were shown at the meeting. *Scotstown* collected \$513.40 for the Red Cross Drive and realized \$21.75 from a card and scrabble party. Cotton was sent to the Cancer Society. The losing team in the Attendance Contest was hostess to the winners.



Members of Ascot W.I. at the Sherbrooke County annual meeting.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* made \$6.50 from a tea and sale of homemade candy. School prizes were donated. *Sandy Beach* welcomed a new member. A sale here brought \$5.75. *Wakeham* netted \$48.45 on a rummage sale and tea. Rummage left over was packed and sent to W.V.S. for Korea. Children's toques and spares were also knitted for W.V.S. An article on Ceylon was read at the meeting. *York* sent a parcel of books to W.V.S. for troops in Germany. Seeds were ordered for the School Fair. A new member was welcomed and a new rule has been made — do a good turn each month and report it!

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* heard an article on "Vitamin D" and Mrs. Fuller showed a chart used in the schools



The Milby Branch of the Q.W.I. celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary at a supper at Rockliffe. Seated, left to right: Mrs. R. Suitor, Secretary; Mrs. W. J. Beattie, charter member; Miss Gwen George, charter member; Mrs. S. Cairns, President; Mrs. E. A. Orr, charter member. Standing, left to right: Mrs. E. Beattie, Treasurer; Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Q.W.I., president; Mrs. B. Turner, county president; Mrs. T. T. Evans, life member; Mrs. C. Graham, past president.

and explained the work. An address on Agriculture was also given. *Breckenridge* distributed seeds for the School Fair and held a quiz on the current topic. A paper was given, "Will Canada be lost to the U.S.A.?" *Eardley* heard a paper on Ceylon. A supper and travelling basket were the "money-raisers" here and \$5 was donated to the Red Cross. *Kazabazua* had a paper by Mrs. Joynt, Convenor of Agriculture, followed by a discussion. "Does Nutrition Really Matter?" was another topic discussed. *Lakeview* saw slides on "Landscaping" and made final plans for the School Fair. This is to be held in two parts, morning at the Protestant School, afternoon at the Catholic. (Over 700 children may take part). *Lower Eardley* had two films, "The Rural Woman" and "How to Beautify Your Home", shown by the local Agronome. The various convenors also made contributions to the program. *Rupert* appointed a committee to buy shrubs for the local cemetery and seeds were given to the children at the two local schools for the fall school fair. *Wakefield* is providing furnishing for the nurses' home at the hospital. A talk by Mrs. Cristy on African Violets was held and a Singer Sewing Machine demonstration. A Variety Show netted \$200 and \$25 each was given to the Scouts and the Dental Clinic. W.I. members are assisting at the clinic when 125 pupils will be treated in the school by a qualified dentist. *Wright* conducted the Red Cross drive and, with the help of the men in the community, collected \$244.25. Donations given were \$5 to Save the Children Fund and \$10 to the Red Cross. Mrs. E. Houle, Field Supervisor for the Dept. of Agriculture, was guest speaker on the topic, "Co-operation". A poem, "O to be a Farmer", was read by Miss Thayer and a charter member, Mrs. Moodie, was presented with a life membership.



Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Q.W.I. president, visits the Ste. Annes W.I. and Mrs. Jas. Houston, branch president, presents her with the history of Ste. Annes. The banner in the background was made as a branch project.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes entertained the Q.W.I. president, Mrs. LeBaron. A scrapbook, in W.I. colours with crest and motto, and containing the history of Ste. Annes, was presented to Mrs. LeBaron by the branch president, Mrs. Jas. Houston. A report was made on work being done by members in the Social Welfare and Arts and Crafts departments of Ste. Annes Military Hospital and the convenor asked for volunteers—members or friends—to give one period of two hours during the summer. A letter was read on W.I. work in Wales and two new members were enrolled.

Megantic: Inverness reports a new member. A donation of material for a quilt was received, which will be a group project. Recipes are being collected for the cookbook.

Missisquoi: Fordyce is preparing for their Anniversary Celebration. The convenor of Education read articles on scholarships for Sciences teachers, followed by a contest on locations of colleges and universities. The sum of \$100 has been given to the Student Loan Fund in the Cowansville High School. Stanbridge East entertained the County Annual Meeting, when the Q.W.I. Treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Cooke, was the guest speaker. A cheque for \$167 was presented to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brome-Missisquoi-Perkins Hospital for the purchase of an oxygen analyzer, in memory of Mrs. George Beach, founder of the first W.I. in Quebec.

Papineau: Lochaber heard an article on the storing of vegetables for the winter and enjoyed a demonstration on making quick desserts. Three members attended a local meeting of the Cercle de Fermière.

Pontiac: Bristol heard talks on "Lawns" and "How to Improve Grounds". A contest was held on scrambled names of flowers and vegetables. Clarendon donated 12 dozen stainless spoons to the school cafeteria. Each member present donated \$1 toward an oxygen tent for the Hos-

pital. The contest was button-holes. Elmside heard a talk on color schemes by a Household Science teacher, who also showed pictures and color wheel. Fort Coulonge donated a projector to the local school. The County School Supervisor was guest speaker, with others on the program, Mr. Younger Lewis and Mr. H. Proudfoot. A film was shown on Newfoundland, followed by lunch served to the parents and friends of the school. Quyon had a banquet to celebrate their 10th anniversary and catered for an auction. Stark's Corners realized \$13.75 by sale of the 5¢ a slice of cake, during the year. A donation of \$20 was given to the oxygen tent fund. Shawville donated \$25 to this same fund. A talk on "Agriculture" formed the program. Wyman had a talk on floor coverings with samples displayed. Color schemes were also discussed.

Richmond: Cleveland had a quiz, "Test Your Garden Knowledge" and \$10 was voted to the Cancer Fund. Dennison's Mills sends in a correction. The sum of \$200 was donated to Holy Trinity Cemetery Fund, and not \$20 as previously stated. A window box contest is to be held with prizes; judging to be done in August. Melbourne Ridge netted \$120 by catering at a dart club tournament luncheon, and \$10 was voted to the Cancer Society. Richmond Hill donated \$5 each to Girl Guides, and school lunches. Two quilts were pieced at the meetings. Shipton had a demonstration on making and sealing cellophane bags for storing woollens. A prize was given for the most original article made from one yard of material. Spooner Pond saw three films, shown by Mr. MacDougall. A rummage sale netted \$23.61. Windsor Mills members have raised \$1 each by talent money.

Rouville: Abbotsford had Mrs. Cooke as their "executive visitor". The cookbooks have been completed and distributed. This has proved a very satisfactory project.

Shefford: Granby Hill heard items by all convenors. A work committee, consisting of four members, was appointed; a quilt the first project. Granby West held a miscellaneous contest. Ten members were presented with awards from a St. John Ambulance Course. Card parties are the "money-raisers" here. Waterloo-Warden formed committees to work with each convenor. Final plans were made for the course in Hat-remodelling.

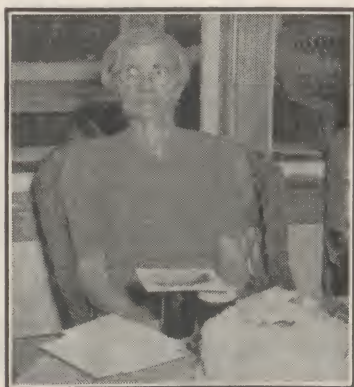
Sherbrooke: Ascot had an auction of surprise packages, and donated \$10 to the Cancer Society. Flower and vegetable seeds were ordered for contests in the fall and several papers on pertinent topics were read. Mrs. C. Drummond donated 48 knitted squares for the W.V.S. Brompton Road remembered the birthday of its president with a cake. Many papers are also reported here. Volunteer workers made 14 pads and 12 packages of swabs at the Cancer Clinic and much cotton was donated. Lennoxville had a talk, "How Schools are Financed in the Province of Quebec", by the Principal, Mr. Dennison. Holiday plates were returned to raise funds. Milby distributed seeds for the fall contest. Two members were blood donors

at the Red Cross Clinic, \$61.50 was collected for the Cancer Campaign and \$11.50 raised at a card party to aid the Retarded Children's School. A report of the branch's silver anniversary was given. This was held at Rockcliffe, with Mrs. LeBaron as guest speaker.

Stanstead: Beebe had a talk on "Care of Tuberous Begonias" by Mr. Stratton of Stratton Greenhouses. A donation of \$20 was voted the Frontier Swimming Project. North Hatley had a Publicity meeting, with Mr. L. Bliss, Editor of the Stanstead Journal, as guest speaker. A good discussion followed on this subject. Over \$80 were realized from the rummage sale, the left-over articles donated to the Salvation Army with a few selected for the County rummage sale at the fall School Fair. Support is to continue for the local scholarship. Stanstead North is submitting a picture of the historic "Old Brick Schoolhouse" for the County Calendar project and \$5 was given towards banquet expenses for students of Sunnyside School. Tomifobia had a guest speaker on "Home Gardening", and placed a large order for bulbs and shrubs. Way's Mills heard a short reading on the Cecil Memorial Home. A paper drive was held and a class in Millinery.

Mrs. Harvey was the visitor at this county meeting. A gift was presented to the County President, Mrs. E. R. Embury to honor her 50th Wedding Anniversary, and a life membership to the retiring secretary, Mrs. R. Conner, for faithful service rendered.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal had a large attendance at their meeting on Agriculture. A film was shown, the "Royal Winter Fair", and a food sale discussed. Harwood had a talk by Mr. Ennis of the Minneapolis Honeywell Co. A film was shown, "Climate Control in the School Room" followed by a discussion. A "personal cookbook" has been a successful project. The sum of \$10 was voted to CARE for school books.



Mrs. Nellie Wedge, charter member of South Bolton W.I., at a 90th birthday party tendered her by South Bolton Branch. Four other charter members were present among the fifty guests.

OFFICE HAPPENINGS

You will note the reference to CAC memberships in the branch news. Formerly the Q.W.I. had 30 individual members (Home Economics Convenors) and five groups. Since the CAC launched the membership drive we have received 22 new single ones and one group. A few fees are still coming in so it may well be the objective will be reached — doubling the membership. Several branches have commented on the helpful information now reaching them through the CAC bulletin.

The Montreal Council of Women held its closing meeting of the season this month (May). The president, Mrs. Reusing, spoke of the petition now being circulated which protests conditions for housing mental cases, and urged all federated societies to give it full support. Echoes reaching the Q.W.I. office would indicate it is receiving the support it merits from our society.

The Golden Age Hobby Show was also mentioned at this meeting. It will be held this fall and again those over 60 years of age, and within a 60 mile radius of Montreal, may display their hobbies.

A Report from England

The last Annual Report of the National Federation of Women's Institutes has just been received. It tells the usual exciting story of growth all along the line. During the year, 123 new Institutes were formed, a total of 8,265, with a membership of 462,500. One of the speakers at the annual meeting, Sir Philip Morris, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, said the movement could not stand still for "the more you succeed the more you have to do". The history of the N.F.W.I. certainly bears this out.

Members of the Q.W.I. who met Miss Elizabeth Christmas when she visited this country several years ago, will be sorry to hear she has had to resign as Warden of Denman College owing to ill-health. The N.F.W.I. Report pays high tribute to her work and places on record the sense of irreparable loss that has been sustained by the College.

Miss Christmas is an honorary member of Belvidere W.I. in Sherbrooke County.

The past year 1,835 members attended courses at Denman College and approximately 6,000 visited it during the summer.

Unesco Gift Coupons

Final figures for this project in Quebec are not in yet, will not be ready until the closing date, June 1st. Branches reporting this month are:

Aylmer East	\$25
Brownsburg	10
Lakeview	10

More than \$10,000 has been collected by member societies of the Associated Country Women of the World for these Gift Coupons for Ceylon. This was reported in the last issue of "The Countrywoman".

Dear Readers:

Spring was very tardy in this part of the country, but it finally came so we could start seeding. By the looks of things oats, peas and vetches would be a good greencrop to take a chance on. The weather as yet does not seem favourable for corn. The tomato plants are purple and stunted, but it may be just as well, for there are about half of last year's 200 quart crop still in the cupboard in the cellar.

The Women's Institute County Convention was held at Bury this year. The trip out was pleasant and sunny, and we could look off toward the mountain ranges, blue mounds in the distance, still specked with white patches of snow. It was an enjoyable meeting. The Clothing Project was gathered and is to be sent to "Save The Children" for needy children in the world, while some was kept to be taken to the Cecil Memorial Home at Austin, Que., where they care for children needing constant nursing care.

The Hon. C. D. French Bursary Fund Drive was reported to have surpassed all expectations so now the Bursary is an accomplished fact, honouring the memory of a member of Parliament who did much for his county and the province, as well as helping one of our High School graduates to a better education. It may now be possible eventually to increase the Fund and establish another Bursary.

On our return trip, after seeing a film on pleasant Ceylon, we travelled home through rain, snow, and thick fog. The unpleasant weather filled the homes around here with illness. Everyone is recovering from attacks of the grippe. Now we need some nice warm weather to clear the air and aid the crops.

We've put in a water tank and float between two pens in the pig-pen to give the twenty-four pigs an ample supply of water. Before we put in the running water their trough always needed filling; now they have all they want to drink. We thought this plan would work better than installing the more expensive water-bowls. Four of

the pigs will be going to market any day now. We're discussing how to put on a better finish and get good grading hogs. We discharged the use of a finisher quite a while ago as it seemed to be getting too many Grade B's for us. Now this lot is getting filler added to their protein diet to keep down that extra edge of white fat that brings low grades. They needed extra feed room as they grew so we built another five foot feeder to accommodate their enormous appetites.

Speaking of appetites, did you hear what the Granby Co-operative are feeding? They are furnishing Ambika, the elephant from India that came to the Granby Zoo last fall with hay and whatever else he requires. We can be sure he will be well fed if he has the Granby Co-op caring for him.

Say, would you like to be let in on a secret? The boss is a member of the Quebec Farmers' Association. Yes, they've had a meeting and are preparing a constitution as well as offering membership in the Organization. It is very likely you will soon be asked if you wish to belong. I hope you understand that it will be just what you and I want it to be. If we don't take an active part, but stay away from meetings and find fault with it and things in general we will have plenty of cause to find fault with it. Reminds me of a meeting I heard about the other day. A farmer's organization met in a hotel in the city. A question was asked about farming but no one could answer it because there weren't any farmers at the meeting. They were all too busy to go. So is it any wonder we get the raw end of every deal? This will be our chance to step forward, all 10,000 of us Quebec English-speaking farmers (excluding 2,000 not able to attend) and, working with our neighbours, everyone of us together, right the wrongs that are the lot of the Quebec farmer.

Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

Wally

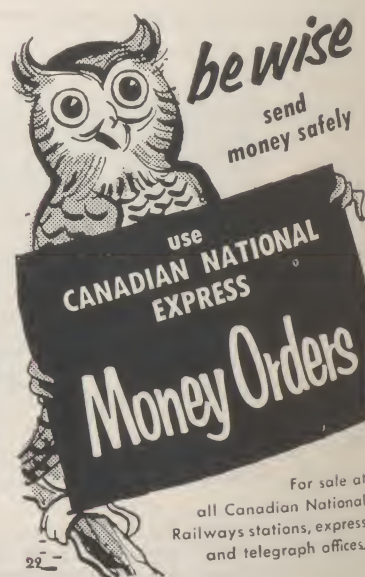
New Beef Testing Program Announced

Ontario Department of Agriculture, on the advice of the Advanced Registry Board for Beef Cattle, has announced a new beef testing program for Ontario.

Following recommendations of the Board it has been decided that the project should be changed from a progeny test to a performance test.

During the past five years 52 sire groups of calves have been tested at the Advance Registry Station located near Guelph. Results indicate that there is a wide difference in the gaining ability of beef cattle, even among animals sired by the same bull. It was after analysing the results the Advanced Registry Board decided to make the change in policy.

According to the Board the decision was reached by the belief that rate and economy of gain are highly heritable characteristics. It was felt that the main objective of a testing pro-



gram should be to identify the young bulls that have demonstrated their ability to gain rapidly and economically because these characteristics can only be transmitted if they have been inherited.

W. P. Watson, Ontario Live Stock Commissioner and Secretary of the Board, said that a new feature under the plan would be the classification of bulls from the standpoint of conformation.

"Although there does not appear to be a close correlation between type and performance, there is ample evidence to support the contention that many bulls of good type possess the ability to make rapid and economical gains", said Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson said that at the end of the test period bulls would be placed in one of the following grades: choice, very good, commercial, plain, or rejected. Bulls that are graded "rejected" and bulls that fail to gain at the rate of 2 pounds per day must be sold for slaughter. All other bulls will be returned to their owners.

The first official attempt to obtain information with regard to beef cattle was undertaken in 1950 when the Advanced Registry policy was initiated consisting of a progeny test.

Under the new policy, tests will be restricted to young bulls. For the time being breeders will not be required to test a specified number of animals. One or a dozen may be nominated. However the number on test will be limited according to accommodation at the station.

Provision has also been made for home testing and such tests will be

authorized in the event that the station is filled and provided that the breeder owns or has access to a suitable set of scales.

The official test will commence when a bull is 8 months old and will cover a period of 168 days.

Let REDDY do it !



ELECTRIC MILK COOLING gives you 5 BIG EXTRAS

1. **EXTRA PROFITS** . . . because it's easier to produce Grade A milk with faster cooling and a more dependable and constant temperature.
2. **EXTRA HEAT** . . . because an electric milk cooler takes the heat OUT of the milk and puts it INTO the milkhouse. Reduces your winter heating costs.
3. **EXTRA ROOM** . . . because the outside dimensions of an electric milk cooler are usually less than those of the water tank needed for an equivalent job.
4. **EXTRA CLEANLINESS** . . . because walls and floors stay clean and dry . . . saves on cleaning labor and building maintenance costs.
5. **EXTRA TIME** . . . because an electric milk cooler eliminates the handling of ice or carrying water . . . gives you extra time for other chores.

Improved Quality + Lower Costs =
INCREASED PROFITS

Our rural advisor will be glad to help you with milk cooling and milkhouse heating problems.



Breeders will be charged 75 per cent of the cost of feed consumed by their bulls while on the station; the Board will assume the balance of the feed cost and all costs connected with the operation of the station.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Two More Retirements

Two members of the Clan sever their official connection with Macdonald this year, both of whom have rendered distinguished service to the College for many years.

Prof. Alex Ness, Chairman of the Animal Husbandry Department, has been a staff member ever since he graduated as a member of the second class in 1912, which gives him a record of forty-eight years of unbroken association with College activities. Prof. Ness' abilities in the livestock field need no reviewing for readers of the *Journal*, and although he will no longer be a member of the College staff, retirement from duties here will not mean that his knowledge and experience will be allowed to rust, for right now he is busily classifying Holstein herds as one of the official breed classifiers for the Holstein-Friesian Association.

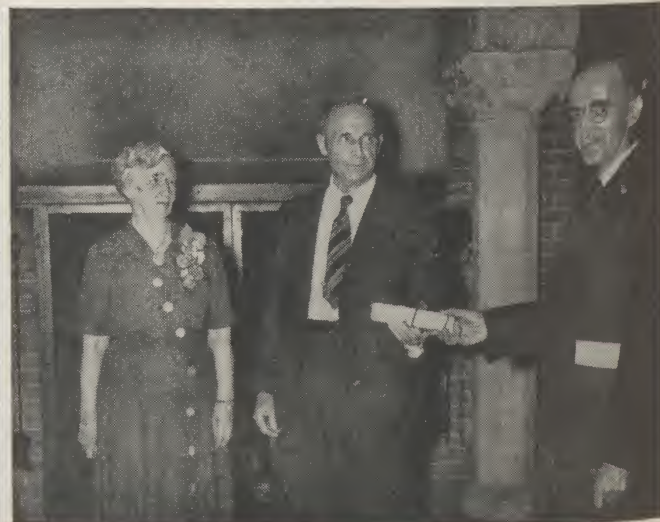
Prof. Walter Whitehead, Assistant Professor in the Department of Entomology has been with the College for thirty years, and during this time his contribution to the College and the University has been of a character that not many men could have given. For Mr. Whitehead, as

well as being a very capable entomologist, is an artist of great skill, a sensitive and able photographer, and one who has developed the art of illustration and lettering to a high degree of perfection. The lettering of diplomas, the preparation of illuminated addresses and citations, and work of that nature, Prof. Whitehead looks upon as relaxation.

Our very best wishes go with Prof. and Mrs. Ness and with Prof. and Mrs. Whitehead as they start on a new phase of activity.

The photos below were taken at a reception given in the College Dining Room last month. In the first picture Prof. and Mrs. Ness are receiving a gift from their colleagues, and making the presentation is Prof. Melville DuPorte, himself a member of the graduating class of 1912, now Chairman of the Department of Entomology.

Prof. Walter DeLong is making a similar presentation to Prof. and Mrs. Whitehead on behalf of the staff. Both Nova Scotians, Prof. DeLong and Prof. Whitehead claim friendship that has existed for many years; one that began before either of them had any thought that one day both would be members of the Macdonald Clan.



New Animal Husbandry Department Head Named



Prof. Lionel H. Hamilton has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry, and commenced his new duties on June 1st. This appointment fills the vacancy left by the recent retirement of Prof. A. R. Ness.

Prof. Hamilton, who has been a member of the staff of Macdonald Col-

lege since 1920, needs no introduction to livestock breeders: his work with animals particularly with beef cattle, sheep and hogs, speaks for itself and his membership on various boards, committees and the like has made it possible for him to make definite contributions to livestock work in this province. He has a well-earned reputation at exhibitions both large and small as a keen and competent judge, and through this connection, as well as in his added post of Director of the Diploma Course in Agriculture, he has built up a large circle of friends among the farming population. We know that all of them will join in wishing him the best of success in his new position.

World Bank President Forecasts Bright Economic Future

National incomes in United States and West Europe will be doubled in the next 20 years.

So said Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank in his annual report to the UN Economic and Social Council meeting in New York. Black forecast a long-term expansion of the world's economy and trade. For United States and Western Europe, he said the prospect appears for continued substantial increases in productivity and continued high demand. He foresaw an over-all rate of expansion of three to three and a half percent a year. This would result in doubling national income in about 20 years.

The World Bank President said by the end of 1955 manufacturing output in the world was almost twice as high as pre-war.

There is very good reason to expect substantial progress in industrial expansion of Latin American countries, Black said. He added that a growing trend in Latin American nations to adopt realistic exchange policies should be most helpful.

For Asia and the Middle East, he said, prospects are more difficult to assess, but appear to be very good. He

said governments which are pushing development in an orderly fashion, such as India and Japan, are likely to continue a rapid rate of growth.

African countries, Black suggested, would expand even more rapidly than they have since the end of World War II.

Wheat Agreement Reached

A new International Wheat Agreement has been reached.

The terms of the Agreement, which would go into effect upon the expiration of the present Agreement at the end of July, call for a maximum price of \$2.00 a bushel and a minimum price of \$1.50. The Agreement would last for three years.

The United Kingdom has declined to join the renewed Agreement, but this time Argentina has come into the Agreement.

Under the terms of the new I.W.A., guaranteed sales would be set at slightly more than 300,000,000 bushels. This is a drop of about 90,000,000 bushels from the previous Agreement. United States gets the biggest share of this total, approximately 133,000,000 bushels. Canada is next with about 105,000,000 bushels. Australia was given approximately 30,000,000 bushels; France, 17,000,000 bushels; and Argentina, 15,000,000 bushels.

• The largest and most effective co-operative organization wholly owned and controlled by the farmers of the Province of Quebec . . .

...

LA COOPERATIVE FEDEREE DE QUEBEC

IS THE BEST MEDIUM

TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES



THE MACDONALD LASSIE